Originally the colonists mainly went in for cattle-breeding. Most of the 150 hectares (370 acres) assigned to each colonist were used for pasture, and the cattle were sold for meat. Gradually the colonists took up dairying, and also the cultivation of cereals, flax, and fodder, as the low price of meat rendered cattle-breeding unprofitable. At the end of 1927 the average farm comprised 123 hectares. The value of the harvest of 1927, from 228,100 hectares, was 4,121,000 pesos, *i.e.* 1400 pesos = 588 dollars, per colonist. Generally speaking, their position is favourable; many have even grown rich. They have profited by the great economic development of the Argentine, by railways being brought near to the colonies, and by the very considerable rise in land values. In time they have also acquired a thorough knowledge of agriculture. They suSer, however, from frequent droughts and from locusts, and from their dependence on exports. The neighbourhood of railways and easy access to the cities has induced many colonists, who have by now paid oS their debts to the LC.A., to let their land to non-Jews or to sell it, and to engage in urban occupations. This tendency is most marked in the second or third generation. On the other hand, by 1927 the sons of colonists had bought, with their own money, a further

10,000 hectares in the neighbourhood of the colonies Baron Hirsch, Narcisse Leven, and Entre Rios. Life in the colonies begins to assume an urban character, as is shown by the high percentage of the non-agricultural population in the colonies and in the urban townships connected with them.

At the end of 1927 the I.C.A. still had a land reserve of 211,000 hectares in the Argentine, sufficient to settle 1000-1500 new colonists. As land can no longer be bought on a large scale in the Argentine, or only at very high prices, the LC.A, is turning its attention to Uruguay, but, so far, no purchase of land has been concluded. Measuring the success of the Argentine colonization by